

REMARKS

Claims 4, 8, 14, and 18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph for being indefinite.

Claims 1, 2, 8-9, 11, 12, and 18-19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,991,279 to Haugli et al. (“Haugli”).

Claims 3-5, 7, 13-15, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haugli in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2001/0053710 to Gibbons et al. (“Gibbons”).

Claims 6, 10, 16, and 20 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haugli in view of Gibbons and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,799,031 to Lewiner et al. (“Lewiner”).

Claims 1-20 have been canceled.

Claims 21-32 are newly presented.

Rejection of Claims 4, 8, 14, and 18 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph

The Office Action states that the term “greater” in claims 4, 8, 14, and 18 is a relative term, which renders the claim indefinite. The Office Action further states that the term “greater” is not defined by the claim, and that the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. The Office Action further states that the term “greater” does not clearly specify whether tolerance is greater in quality or measurement.

Applicants have canceled claims 4, 8, 14, and 18.

Rejection of Claims 1, 2, 8-9, 11, 12, and 18-19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Office Action states that Haugli teaches all of the elements recited in applicants' independent claims 1 and 11.

Applicants have canceled claims 1, 2, 8-9, 11, 12, and 18-19 and added new claims 21-32.

Haugli teaches a two-way satellite communications system includes an Earth station communicating with a plurality of remote terminals using a network access protocol that facilitates low power consumption by the terminals. The earth station generates forward link TDM packet data transmissions on one or-more satellite channels, and detects, despreads and decodes multiple concurrent return link slotted CDMA packet transmissions on one or more satellite channels. It communicates through a wired connection with a packet processing center which ultimately both delivers return link packet data to end-customers and receives forward link packet data from end-customers. The remote terminals receive, process and act upon forward link TDM transmissions on one or more satellite channels, and generate slotted spread spectrum CDMA transmissions on the return link on one or more satellite channels. The remote terminals communicate with a local digital data source and/or sink, digitize one or more local analog sensor signals, enter into a sleep mode to minimize the terminal's power consumption, and access the satellite communications network in accordance with the system network access protocol.

In contrast, Applicants' independent claim 21 recites a security alarm system. The security alarm system includes at least one battery powered wireless keypad including a Radio Frequency (RF) receiver and a reduced display module; and an AC powered control panel including an RF transmitter comprising a means for transmitting first periodic sync signals which are received and used by the RF receiver to maintain proper synchronization of the receiver with

the RF transmitter during second periodic wake up windows for possible transmissions of data, and means for transmitting data during at least some of the second periodic wake up windows for the transmission of data. The receiver wakes periodically to receive first periodic sync signals which are used by the receiver to maintain the receiver properly synchronized with the transmitter during the second periodic wake up windows for possible transmissions of data from the transmitter. The receiver also wakes periodically for a short duration at the start of each second periodic wake up window to receive a possible transmission of data, and if no transmission is received goes back to sleep, and if a transmission is received stays awake to receive the full transmission of data, such that the average current consumed by the battery powered receiver to wake periodically to receive the first periodic sync signals to maintain synchronization and to wake periodically to listen for the possible second periodic transmissions of data is less than the average current required to maintain the receiver awake continuously.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that Haugli does not teach or suggest the subject matter recited in claim 21.

Independent claim 28 recites similar features as claim 21, and therefore is patentably distinct over Haugli for at least the reasons discussed in connection with claim 21.

Claims 22-27 and 29-32, which depend directly or indirectly from the independent claims 21 and 28, incorporate all of the limitations of corresponding independent claim and are therefore patentably distinct over Haugli for at least those reasons provided for claims 21 and 28.

Rejection of Claims 3-5, 7, 13-15, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

With respect to claims 3, 7, 13, and 17, the Office Action states Haugli teaches all of Applicants' claim elements except for the feature of the periodicity of the second periodic wake up windows being 3 seconds in the worst case, which Gibbons allegedly teaches.

With respect to claims 4 and 14, the Office Action states that Haugli teaches the limitations of the claims at col. 16, lines 45-56.

With respect to claims 5 and 15, the Office Action states that Haugli teaches the limitations of the claims at col. 5, lines 13-25.

Applicants have canceled claims 3-5, 7, 13-15, and 17.

Haugli has been previously discussed and does not teach or suggest the invention recited in independent claims 21 and 28.

Gibbons teaches a remote unit for a personal wireless area network including a receiver, an AC power supply, a battery-backup power supply, and a controller. The battery-backup becomes operative when the AC power supply fails and supplied power to the receiver. The controller detects when the AC power supply fails and controls the receiver and the battery-backup power supply by invoking a sleep mode of operation. The sleep mode of operation is periodically interrupted by the controller controlling the receiver and the battery-backup power supply to enter a standby mode of operation in which the receiver scans for a connect message from a base station indicating an incoming call. The controller coordinates the sleep mode and the standby mode of operations based on a frame count that is generated from an identification number of the remote unit. A highly bandwidth-efficient communications method is employed in the base station to enable it to coordinate communication with the remote unit when it changes from the sleep mode to the standby mode.

Because Haugli does not teach or suggest the subject matter recited in independent claims 21 and 28, and because Gibbons does not teach or suggest the elements of claims 21 and 28 that Haugli is missing, Gibbons is irrelevant.

Rejection of Claims 6, 10, 16, and 20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Office Action states that Haugli teaches all of the elements recited in applicants' claims 6, 10, 16, and 20 except for the feature of being operated in a security alarm system having an AC powered control panel with the transmitter which transmits periodic RF message on the present status of the security alarm system to a plurality of battery powered reduced display monitors, each having a said battery powered receiver to provide a display of the current status of the security alarm system, which is allegedly taught by Lewiner.

Applicants have canceled claims 6, 10, 16, and 20.

Haugli and Gibbons have been previously discussed and does not teach or suggest the invention recited in independent claims 21 and 28.

Lewiner teaches a local combined telephone and an alarm system including a central base communicating through two-way radio channel, according to a multiple access communication protocol, with telephone stations and detectors adapted to detect an emergency situation. The base transmits at regular intervals of less than 10 minutes, scanning messages addressed to the detectors and determines whether the detectors are operating, depending on whether it receives clearance messages from the detectors.

Because Haugli and Gibbons do not teach or suggest the subject matter recited in independent claims 21 and 28, and because Lewiner does not teach or suggest the elements of claim 21 and 28 that Haugli and Gibbons are missing, Lewiner is irrelevant.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration, withdrawal of all rejections, and allowance of all pending claims in due course.

Respectfully submitted,



Bradley M. Marazas
Registration No.: 51,997

Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser
400 Garden City Plaza, Suite 300
Garden City, New York 11530
(516) 742-4343

PJE:BMM:ej